

The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at
Richmond, Va., as second-class
matter, under Act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth
Street, Northwest, Corner Pennsylvania
Avenue.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1105 Hull Street.
Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Har-
rison's, No. 100 North Bywater Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
at 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-
ing Sunday, in Richmond and Manches-
ter, by carrier, 10 cents per week or 50
cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
Year. Mos. Mos. Mos. Mo.
Daily, with Sun... \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.50 50c
Daily without Sun... 5.00 2.50 1.50 50c
Sun. edition only... 2.00 1.00 .50 25c
Weekly (Wed.) only... 1.00 .50 .25 —

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

Roosevelt's Sympathy.

In discussing President Roosevelt's latest
speech on the negro question, Harper's
Weekly says:

It is strange, when we think of it,
that the passages in the President's
speech to which we have referred should
not have convinced all intelligent Southern
editors that Mr. Roosevelt's acts and
words have sometimes been misconstrued
in the past, and that as a matter of fact,
the Southern whites have no more cordial
sympathizer than he. We regret to say,
however, that some Southern newspapers
which we hold in high respect seem slow to
recognize the real attitude of the chief
magistrate, and to regard his utterances
with lingering suspicion. They omit to
mark the disclosure of Mr. Roosevelt's
fundamental principles, and lay what
seems to us excessive stress on two or
three general statements. For example,
phrases of casual allusion. For example,
the Richmond Times-Dispatch protests
against Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that the
triumph of the Northern armies in 1865
was "the triumph of the cause of free-
dom and of the Union, and was essential
to the welfare of mankind."

In some respects the South is very fond
of President Roosevelt, and had he been
reared a Southern man, he would have
been a splendid champion of Southern
rights. He would have been a most en-
thusiastic follower of Mars Robert, and if
he had not been one of Mosby's men, he
would have vied with Stuart and Ashby
in acts of gallantry and daring. He would
have been a leader, for nature has made
him so, and inspired by the chivalry and
heroism of the boys in gray, he would
have been distinguished as one of the
fiercest of all Confederate fighters.

And after the war, what a "strenuous"
Democrat he would have been! How
he would have resisted negro domination!
How he would have damned the carpet-
baggers! How he would have rung the
changes on white supremacy! And if,
with that training, he had finally come
to be President of the United States, he
would never have forced distasteful negro
appointments upon the Southern people,
and he would never have said that "the
triumph of the cause of freedom and
of the Union was essential to the wel-
fare of mankind."

The President is doing very well; doing
as well as the South could reasonably
expect a Northern Republican to do. But
he cannot see the past and present from
our point of view, and without perfect
understanding there cannot be perfect
sympathy.

But Mr. Roosevelt is chivalrous, and he
is manly, and as far as he can under-
stand he does sympathize with the manly
and chivalrous men of the South, and
the South likes him for it.

The Czar's Will.

The Czar has said in his haste that
Providence has brought tribulation upon
Russia.

Readers of Bible history will note time
and again that when Israel gets into
trouble the historian attributes the in-
fliction to the act of an avenging God.
But upon closer investigation it will be
observed that these troubles come through
Israel's own misconduct. Let us say, in
all reverence, that it is not for the
Czar to hold Providence responsible for
Russia's tribulation. The Czar is respon-
sible, and the sooner he recognizes it the
better. The Russian form of govern-
ment is an anachronism. It has no place
in modern civilization. It is as impossible
as other forms of human slavery.

There must be a reform all the way
through, and all the way round. There
must be genuine emancipation of all the
people, and there must be genuine popu-
lar government. There is no place for
an autocrat in this day of progressive
liberty. No man has a right to rule his
fellows. Government should be by con-
sent of the governed; the governed should
have full representation in all law-mak-
ing bodies, and the officers of government
should be of their own selection and
their agents. This generation does not
recognize the "divine right of kings."
The people are superior to any one man;
the people are supreme.

The Czar's government reverses this
order, and it cannot stand. It may not
fall to-day or to-morrow, but fall it
must. That will be the final outcome
of the struggle which is now going on
within the empire, and the struggle with
a powerful and relentless foe without
only makes the doom more sure and
brings it near.

Farmer Haggard.

H. Rider Haggard has arrived in Wash-
ington, from England, to investigate, as
a government commissioner, land settle-
ments of the United States so as to re-
port on a plan to find homes in this
country for the poor of London and other

English cities. Mr. Haggard has written
several wild and fantastic stories, in
which he shows that he is a man of imagi-
nation. But he is also a man of affairs
and has made a study of agriculture in
South Africa as well as in England. He
is now a farmer, having put aside novel
writing for a nature study, and is de-
voting himself especially to stock raising.
"For years I have been interested in the
sad decay of agriculture," said Mr. Hag-
gard, in speaking to a Washington re-
porter of his mission.

"With us in England the sturdy yeo-
manry was driven to the city on account
of the poverty of wages. Now it is a
great question with me if the poor man
in the city could support himself if he
goes to the country. I am here to inves-
tigate for my government the conditions
of the Salvation Army settlements, where
homes have been established in communi-
ties, and the man required to pay back
the means advanced to him. I want
to see if that method has been a suc-
cess. The colonies with us are quite un-
like the settlement in America, I am told."

We live to learn. Most of us would
have thought of Rider Haggard as the
last man in England to be selected for
such a mission. But John Bull knows his
man. When Mr. Haggard was in Africa
collecting material for "She," "King
Solomon's Mines," and others of his
strange tales, he was also acquiring
much knowledge of a more practical char-
acter concerning industrial situations
there, and we have seen it stated that
there were few Englishmen at the out-
break of the Boer war, who knew South
Africa quite so well and so extensively
as Rider Haggard. We hope his mission
to the United States will be eminently
successful.

Seasonable Hints.

We referred in yesterday's paper to a
lecture by Dr. W. H. Wiley, the govern-
ment's food expert, on diet, in which he
said that the American people ate too
much meat.

"I'm not a crank on dieting," said Dr.
Wiley. "I believe in a man's eating what
he likes, but I believe in a man's keeping
young, and he can do this best by avoid-
ing an excess of nitrogen in his food, and
this nitrogen is contained in meat."

We return to the subject for the pur-
pose of saying that this is a most oppor-
tune season for a lecture on abstemious-
ness. Lent is upon us, and Lent is the
season of self-denial and discipline.
Everybody should keep Lent, regardless
of its religious significance. Everybody
should make this the season of self-
examination and self-abnegation. Examine
and see if any appetite, any passion,
any habit, any small vice, has you by
the throat. If so, turn about and take
it by the throat, and say: "Thou shalt
not." Quit whiskey, quit tobacco, quit
coffee, tea, "soft drinks," candy, or
whatever it be that has a hold upon you.
Quit like a man, for the harder it is
to quit, the greater the need of quit-
ting. Apply the same rules of restriction
to the habit of card-playing, theatre-
going, and other amusements, and even
that delightful pastime of talking about
your neighbors should be restrained. Be
the master of your flesh—the "captain of
your soul." It's fine. There is, in a
grim sort of way, more genuine satisfac-
tion in taking a firm grip on your-
self and restraining a habit than in in-
dulging a habit. It's so. Try it during
this season of Lent, and see for your-
self; and if you do keep Lent with your-
self in that stern but friendly way, by
and by, when Lent is over, you will have
yourself pretty well in hand.

When the Lord God Almighty told man
in the beginning to have dominion over
all things, He meant that first of all
man should have dominion over himself.
It is the lesson of Lent and the lesson
of life.

But it's awfully easy to preach ser-
mons, dearly beloved.

Up in New England there are yet many
of those peculiar people known as
"Shakers," although not near as many
as there were twenty-five years ago and
more. One of them, writing to the Har-
ford Times, undertakes to explain some
of the causes of their decline in recent
years, and says: "We do not expect young
and immature minds to take hold with
much alacrity of Shaker ideals."

The Times expresses the opinion that
its Shaker correspondent might learn wise-
dom from a talk with the humorist,
Artemus Ward, who once said to have
given to a company of Shakers with whom
he spent a few days. After praising their
tidiness, their honesty, their brooms and
their vegetables, Ward said: "You mope
away your lives in single rotchindies, and
as you air all by yourselves nothing over-
conflicts with your peccolier ideas, except
when Human Nater busts out among you,
as I understand she sometimes do."

Our picture taker saw through his
glass darkly when he represented Can-
diate Willard as a farmer sowing the
seed of the single tax. It was the "single
book list" which the artist laid in mind.
Mr. Willard is not a follower of Henry
George, whose disciples would abolish all
taxes that fall on industry and substitute
a single tax upon land equal to its rental
value, exclusive of improvements. The
single tax doctrine contemplates govern-
ment ownership of all the lands, and it
is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Wil-
lard is not committed to such a measure.
Mr. Willard is not a revolutionist. He is
very conservative in all his views, and
does not run after legislative fads. Mr.
Willard is a thorough-going business
man, and entirely practical.

The proposed State ownership of oil
refineries in Kansas is no innovation in
that State. Some years ago the State es-
tablished a large binding twine factory
in order to rescue Kansas farmers from
the extortions of the binding twine trust.
This State factory is said to be paying
handsomely, and Kansas, by the way, has
the State coal mines which supply the State
institutions with fuel.

It is all settled now. The astronomer
of Columbia University have discovered

just how we don't know, but they have
discovered, that the sun spots, which
have been giving us so much concern, are
"simply elaborations of gas which spread
into space and create a black shadow,
which leaves all the appearance of the
spots we observe." Just so.

Well, if you were General Remmon-
kampff, encamped near Onbesepusa, and
being chivied night and day by Oyama,
Kuraki, Negi and Oku, maybe you'd feel
a little mixed yourself.

Of course, it's nice to think that the
trusts are being investigated, but we'd
like somebody to stop and explain just
whereabouts it's affecting the price of
supplies.

The tobacco trust earned \$2,304,656
during 1904. Since reading Mr. Garfield's
report, it is a positive relief to observe that
an occasional trust is really making
money.

Party clothes go into a six weeks' re-
quirement to-day. Virtuous people do
penance in Lent because they want to,
and the worldly do it because the virtuous
do.

Kansas papers are explaining that while
both have become suddenly famous, the
Governor of that State and Johann Hoch,
of Chicago, are in no way related.

The year 1905 has fifty-three Sundays.
Dry Sabbath towns are finding only partial
consolation in the fact that it won't
happen again for 110 years.

Perhaps, the reason Oler did not sug-
gest chloroform for sixty-year-old women
was because he never heard of one of
that age.

One of the members of the Indiana
Legislature is named Ananias Baker, and
they say he is an upright man in spite
of it.

Tan shoes coming back in fashion, and
the beginning of the end of the war in
Manchuria are being held up as evidences
that the world is getting somewhat bet-
ter.

The soda-water trade is already look-
ing up, but it must not be forgotten that
one swallow does not make a spring.

At the trial, Mr. Carnegie studied Mrs.
Chadwick with the same interest she once
exhibited in studying his signature.

In fainting away in court at the very
beginning of her trial, Mrs. Chadwick
exorcised her woman's prerogative.

One disagreeable thing about an early
spring is that it will give the end seat
hog such a long lease on life.

Yesterday was the sort of day to start
a young man's fancy lightly turning to
Tennysonian thoughts.

Anyhow, Mrs. Chadwick's greatest
financial feat was accomplished on the
shady side of forty.

We never hear anybody, nowadays sug-
gesting to Russia to go take a fellow her
size.

Fraternal Spirit.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:
Sir—When the Grove Avenue Baptist
Church was destroyed by fire no man
in Richmond was more responsive to our
sorrow than Rev. Dr. Stewart, pastor of
the Church of the Covenant. He and his
noble congregation were very prompt in
giving us substantial aid in building
giving us substantial aid in building
the erection of a beautiful church
at the intersection of Park Ave-
nue and Harrison Street, just opposite
Grove Avenue Church. Without con-
sulting any of his members, he had
have felt it to be my duty to ask
him to do so. He has done so, and
his new sanctuary is a credit to
him, to them, and an ornament to Rich-
mond. I will in due time ask my own
congregation to contribute to this
cause, and I will, in all probability,
understand it, which will in all proba-
bility close the doors of justice to a ma-
jority rule and thereby create a rupture
and discord in the democratic party, and
all lovers of the cause of the Lord
and all lovers of the cause of the Lord
to help him in building a church adequate
to the needs of his congregation.

J. B. HAWTHORNE.

The Fault With the Primary.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Since a great deal has been said
concerning the forthcoming primary to
be held in the county, and the great fun-
damental principle of democracy, being
majority rule, the question of the de-
mocracy of the primary is a very im-
portant point. It is a point which is
involved in the primary plan, and it is
a point which will, in all probability,
close the doors of justice to a ma-
jority rule and thereby create a rupture
and discord in the democratic party, and
all lovers of the cause of the Lord
and all lovers of the cause of the Lord
to help him in building a church adequate
to the needs of his congregation.

We will illustrate it as follows: Sup-
pose Judge Mann gets 50 votes, and
Mr. Swanson gets 100. As we understand
the primary plan, Judge Mann is nomi-
nated by the primary plan, and Mr. Swanson
is not. It will be seen that 50 votes were cast
against Mann and 100 for Mr. Mann is
nominated.

Is that mode of procedure fully in ac-
cord with the great fundamental prin-
ciple of democracy?

The writer having heard several of the
most prominent men in this section and
elsewhere, and being apprehensive of very
much doubt as to whether or not a ma-
jority candidate will receive the solid
democratic vote.

It has been alleged that a split in the
party on this point would, in all proba-
bility, turn the State over to the Re-
publicans, and in this opinion we fully
concur.

Would it not be well, Mr. Editor, to
conduct the primary in such a way as to
secure a majority vote upon the nominee,
and then those who do not desire to be
nominated, and in this opinion we fully
concur.

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a strong following. It is too early yet to
tell what effect Mr. Ellison's announce-
ment will have on the relative vote of
the candidates for second place."

LOSS NOT SO HEAVY.

Damage to V. P. I. Building Was
At First Exaggerated.

The loss sustained by the State in the
destruction of the Science Hall of the
Virginia Polytechnic Institute recently
has been very much exaggerated in pub-
lications concerning the fire. Reliable
information is that the insurance was
carried on the building, and that the
salvage amounts to fully \$5,000. The
structure cost a little less than \$50,000, and
the net loss on the building as a result
of the fire of about \$5,000. Practically
all the chemical apparatus, and a great
amount of apparatus and specimens were
lost in the fire, and there is no insurance
on this. The money loss on apparatus is
the real loss.

Permission has been secured from the
underwriters to have the work of re-
building the burned structure begun at
once, and the prospect is that the build-
ing will soon be restored.

FUNERAL OF MR. BURTON.

No Reason Given for the Suicide
of the Henrico Man.

The funeral of Mr. W. B. Burton will
be from Shady Grove Church, Hanover county,
this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Burton
was shot and killed yesterday morning
by shooting himself in the head with a
gun. The remains were prepared for
burial by J. H. H. H.

Mr. Burton was employed by the Loco-
motive Works and lived near Hoffman's
store in Henrico county, with his family.
He leaves nine children, one of whom
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The coroner viewed the body and de-
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ANNUAL MEETING OF BIG TOBACCO TRUST

Net Earnings From Date of Mer-
ger to December 31st,
\$22,304,656.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 8.—The annual
meeting of the stockholders of the Amer-
ican Tobacco Company was held in Jersey
City to-day. The retiring Board of Di-
rectors was re-elected. The treasurer's
report to the stockholders stated that the
merger and consolidation of the three
companies—the American Tobacco Com-
pany, the Continental Tobacco Company
and the Consolidated Tobacco Company—
into one corporation, known as the Amer-
ican Tobacco Company, has been com-
pleted, and became effective Octo-
ber 18, 1904. The net earnings of the
merging companies from January 1, 1904,
not counting dividends received by the
merging companies from another merging
company, together with net earnings of
the new company from the date of the
merger to December 31, 1904, and after
deducting all charges and expenses, was
\$22,304,656.

The net applicable to surplus account
was \$12,235,131; surplus on books of
merging companies December 31, 1904,
as per statement, as follows: The Amer-
ican Tobacco Company, \$3,300,333; Con-
tinental Tobacco Company, \$5,119,732;
Consolidated Tobacco Company, \$10,907,
540; total three surpluses, \$22,296,855,
making the total surplus, \$34,593,487, less
the difference between the par value of
preferred stocks of the American and
Continental companies and par value of
the 6 per cent. gold bonds of this com-
pany, into which they were converted
by the act of merger, \$10,012,817; surplus
December 31, 1904, \$24,581,680.

FREE PEW SYSTEM.

Grace Street Presbyterian Church
Abolishes Ancient Practice.

Beginning April 1st, pews in the Grace
Street Presbyterian Church, Fourth and
Grace Streets, will be absolutely free to
everybody.

Under the new plan, the names of the
pew holders will be removed from the pews
and the income of the church will be derived
from purely voluntary offerings.

For years past the Grace Street Pres-
byterian Church has been practically man-
aged under the rented pew system.

Four-fifths of the income has been
raised by the weekly envelope system,
the rent of the pews being merely nomi-
nal.

Officers of the church have had the
matter under consideration for a year
past, and a few weeks ago unanimously
decided that it was for the best interests
of the church in every way that the
pews be entirely free and that the entire
income be derived from the free-will of-
ferings of the people.

Grace Street Church has been known
for years as the "Church of the Stran-
gers," being centrally located, it has been
a favorite worshiping place for travel-
ers spending Sunday in Richmond.

The church of Grace Street Church has
been singing together for six years, and
the chorus has no superior in Richmond.

The knowledge that the last vestige of
the rented pew system has been aban-
doned will no doubt draw larger crowds
than the old church, though the mem-
bership is now the largest in its
history.

CHARTERS GRANTED.

Corporation Commission Au-
thorizes 3 New Companies.

The State Corporation Commission has
granted the following charters:

Seaboard Realty Company, (Incorporated
in Norfolk, Virginia, by J. B. Jarratt, pre-
sident; J. B. Jarratt, vice-president; J. B.
Britt, secretary and treasurer; all of
Norfolk. Capital stock, \$50,000. Objects—
To conduct a real estate business in
Norfolk and vicinity.

The Bank of Jarratt, (Incorporated)
Jarratt, Dr. O. C. Wright, president;
J. B. Jarratt, vice-president; J. B. Jarratt,
secretary and treasurer. Capital stock, \$25,000.
Objects—To conduct a general banking busi-
ness.

The Triune City Realty Company, (In-
corporated, Norfolk, J. L. Belote, pre-
sident; W. P. Cousins, vice-president; A.
B. Krise, secretary and treasurer. All of
Norfolk. Capital stock, \$10,000. Objects—To do
a general real estate business.

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